

L A K E S

Q Name of lake or lakes in your county?

A Seneca Lake, in Seneca State Forest; Killbuck Lake in  
Waboga State Park

Q Give the origin of name and meaning?

A From Indian Tribes, Seneca; Killbuck, noted bloody  
Indian Chief

Q Is the lake a natural or an artificial one?

A artificial

Q If an artificial lake, was it constructed for a power project?

A No

Q If so, give name of company operating power rights?

A

Q To whom is power furnished?

A

Q What acreage does the lake cover, together with its depth?

A Seneca 6 acres; Killbuck 12 acres

Q What highways (State and Federal) are nearest the lake?

A US 219

Q Give a list of different kinds of sport and recreation facilities to be had?

A Fishing & boating & camping

(GIVE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

But County in State for Hunting  
Fishing

(LAKES, RIVERS, AND MOUNTAINS)

RIVERS

Q Name of river or rivers running through your county?

A Greenbrier, Cheat, Elk, Tappan Valley, Wellons  
Cherry, Gauley, Cranberry

Q Give origin and meaning of name?

A Cheat origin of name not really known  
Gaule from ancient name of France

Q Give point of entry in your county and point of exit?

A None all rise here

Q What is the total length of the river in the State?

A ~~None~~ Greenbrier 170 miles  
Elk 180

Q What percentage of total mileage flows through your county?

A Elk about 20 miles  
Greenbrier about 40%

Q Is power generated by the erection of dams, or are there power possibilities?

A no power generated, but good passage  
whites

Q If power is generated, give name of company operating power rights?

A

Q If river is navigable, give length?

A no

Q Give sport facilities, such as boating, swimming and fishing?

A bass, trout + pike fishing (good)

(GIVE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

The above Rivers all head in Pocahontas County  
and no River or creek runs through the county  
all head in the county

MOUNTAINS

Q Name of mountain or mountains in your county?

A Allegheny Mountains, Back Allegheny mountains, Greenbrier mountains & Cheat mt

Q Meaning of name?

A Indian for big sign, Allegheny - Cheat Mountain (Indian meaning <sup>deceiving</sup>)

Q Give the location in your county? A.

all over

Q What highways (State and Federal) are nearest the mountain?

A 219

Q Give a description of the mountain, whether wooded or not, and point of highest elevation?

A mostly wooded; range in elevation from 2100 to 4800 feet

Q If mountain is heavily timbered, what kind is found?

A Northerly hardwood mixture with spruce & white pine

Q Is mountain a recreation center?

A Yes

Q If so, what?

A Hunting and fishing

(GIVE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

Moody Kincaid Clerk  
County Clerk

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

OF WEST VIRGINIA  
312 Smallridge Building  
Charleston  
February 15, 1939

J. N. ALDERSON  
ADMINISTRATOR

Clerk County Court  
Marlinton  
West Virginia

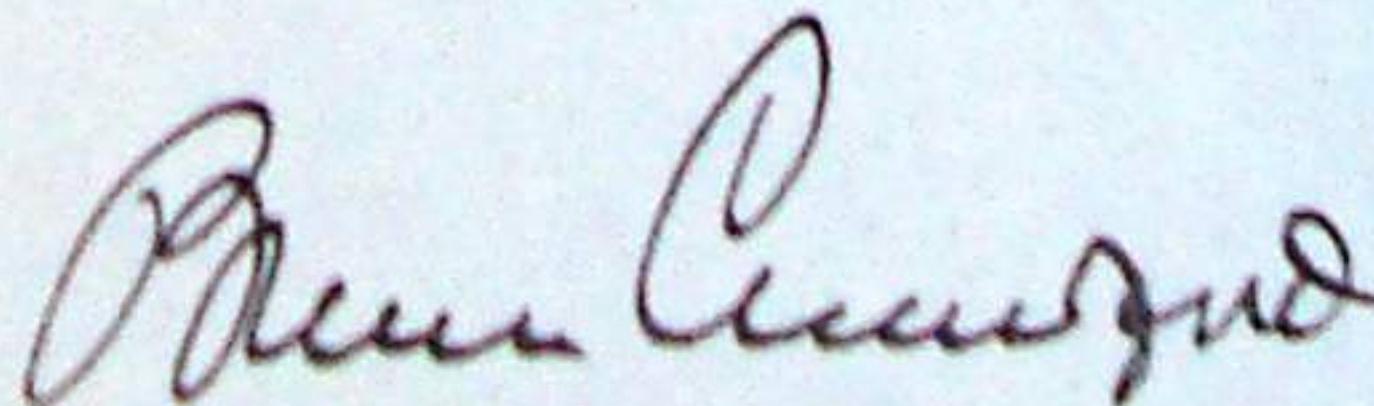
Dear Sir:

The Federal Writers' Project is compiling material on all the counties for a West Virginia Encyclopedia. For the present, we are interested in obtaining information from your county on lakes, rivers and mountains.

Enclosed are three lists of questions to which we would like to have you give brief but comprehensive answers at your convenience. If you do not have the data at hand, will you please turn the lists over to someone else who is familiar with these particular subjects?

We will be glad to hear from you and will appreciate whatever you may do for us.

Very truly yours,



Bruce Crawford  
State Director  
Federal Writers' Project

BC/cap  
enc.

MARLIN OR "HUNTERSVILLE" ANTICLINE

This material probably can be found in the West Virginia Geological Survey for Pocahontas County. I want to know what the Marlin Anticline is, what period it belongs to, what it is composed of, where it is, and on which side of the highway it is, if possible. *which route 143*

There is no "Marlin" or "Huntersville" anticline - Have taken for granted you meant the largest which is Brown Mountain.

On page 272 - illustration

Cross section of Browns Mountain Anticline along the highway (State Route 43) following the Knapp Creek gorge between the Hunterville bridge, 0.8 miles southeast of Huntsville, and the Minnehaha Springs bridge, 0.5 miles northwest of Minnehaha Springs.

(Sketch attached)

The major anticlines are described as follows:

Deer Park Anticline

Blackwater Anticline

Browns Mountain Anticline

Horton Anticline

Deer Park Anticline enters Pocahontas from Randolph 0.4 miles west of Mace - continues in a general S. W. direction for 11-1/4 miles.

Passing just west of Linwood - terminating on the eastern end of Red Lick Mountain.

The Blackwater Anticline has its origin in Mineral County - southwest to Maryland - roughly paralleling the west Virginia and Maryland Line to 1 mile southeast of Gormama - continues southward to Grant - Tucker County line across Tucker through Cansen Valley into Randolph entirely across Randolph to Pocahontas entering 2 miles Northeast of Wildell - continues southwest for 13 miles passing through Frank, and apparently dying out in Sandy Ridge.

Under the head of Browns Mountain Anticline will be discussed the complex folded area or Anticlinorium, that is so consp-

icous along Knap Creek between Huntermville and Minnehaha Springs and that extends south westward along Brushy and Beaver Lick Mountains into Greenbrier County and to the north along Browns and Michael Mountains, through Green Bank, and ending approximately one mile northeast of Bartow.

The Mountains which is the most conspicuous structural feature in Pocahontas County, has its source in a number of small folds between the southern ends of Blackwater Anticline and Job syncline near Bartow.

It continues southwestward roughly paralleling the State road to Green Bank where much evidence of squeezing can be seen, and from this locality the main axis connects with the top of Michael Mountain.

Along the state road east of Dunmore a series of folds is encountered with squeezing and mashing.

The Oriskany series 1/4 mile east of Dunmore is overturned with a  $55^{\circ}$  dip to the south east, while 3/4 of a mile farther east the Bossarville platy limestone has been squeezed almost to a point of flowage, one-half mile farther east from the latter point a low graceful, single arch of the White Medina constitutes the main axis of this folded area and marks the northern end of this series that is so prominently developed between Huntermville and Minnehaha Spring.

At the southern end of Michael Mountain the axis trends somewhat abruptly to the southwest and crosses the Brown Creek - Frost road 1.3 miles east Thorny Creek School. From this point southward the major fold holds to

the western side of Browns Mountain, but in the gorge of Knapp creek its true nature as an anticlinorium becomes more apparent, there being another fold of equal magnitude just west of the Minnehaha Springs bridge.

The rocks exposed in this fold include those of the Chemung Series of the Upper Devonian down to the Red Medina Series of the basal Silurian.

Both the eastern and western flanks are composed of steep dips and occasionally over-turned somewhat beyond the vertical.

At Michael Mountain this anticline its greatest altitude bringing the White Medina quartzite to the surface along the crest of the ridge.

The same series is exposed in the arch 1.7 miles east of Dunmore and is also well exposed, with the underlying Red Medina, in the gorge of Knapp Creek between Hunterville and Minnehaha Springs. It is also the principal ridge rock in Beaver Lick Mountain.

Much of the area of this anticline is composed of the Silurian limestones, but there are a number of the ridges composed of the Clinton quartzites.

The remaining ridge maker is the Oriskany Series that flanks this entire anticline on either side of the ridge which slopes down to the Lower Devonian shale depressions that surround the mountains.

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On Page 176 C Plate XXIX

*ridge*  
Cave near base of Greenbrier River limestone at the head of Stevend Hole Run. The cave was the home of Steven Sewell for several years and is now a point of interest for tourists.



add Brown's Mt. Anticline

1 m. se of Huntersville

Tom 18



Insert

Bridge 3/4 mile  
SE Huntersville

Brown's Mountain Anticline

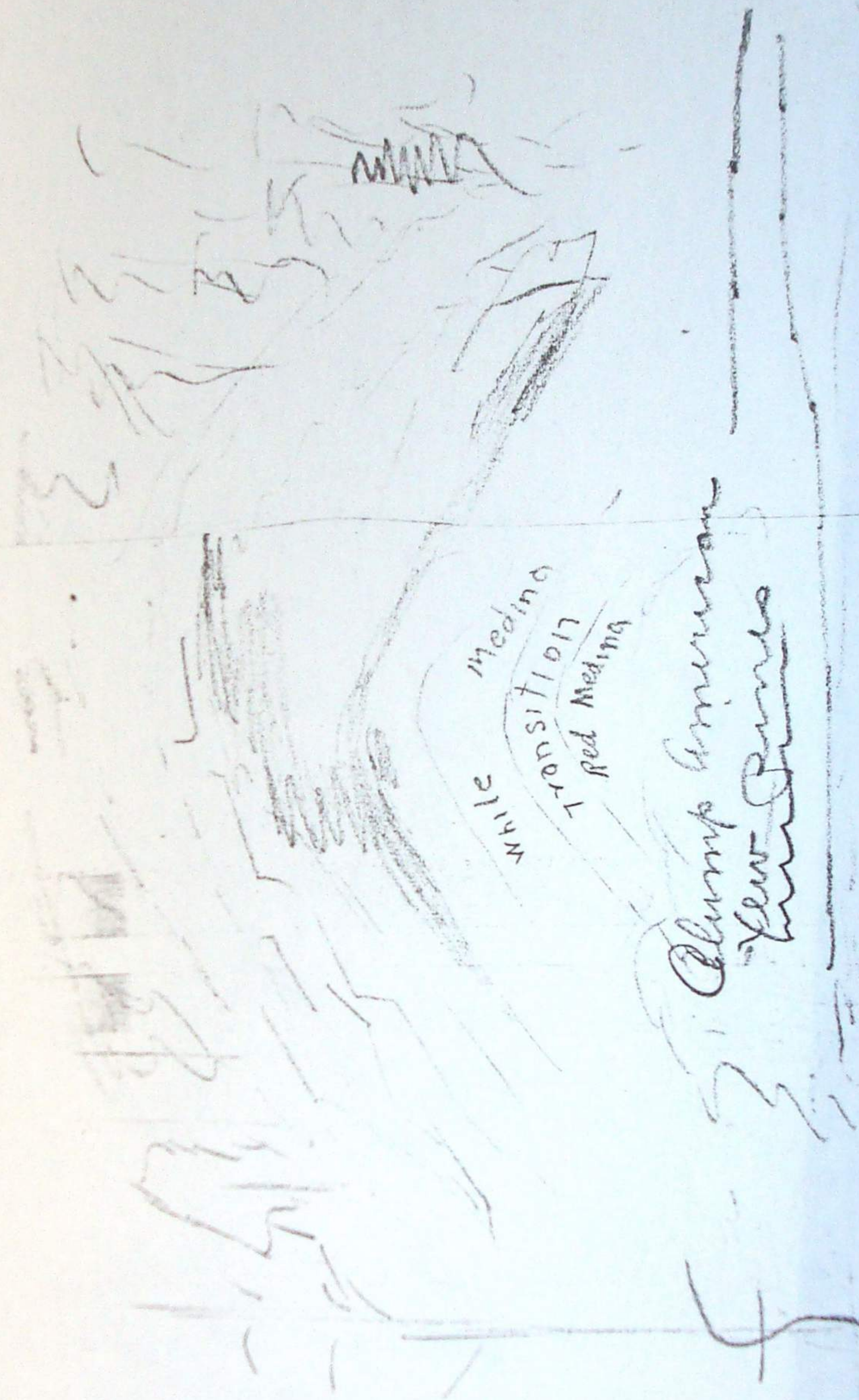
Possum Hollow

Buggards Hollow

Barkley Run

Bridge Minnehaha Springs





Beautiful arch in Meding 1 mi NW of  
 of Huntersville. Beyond this arch are a few  
 of the remaining American New Jersey in the country



Martin

CRANBERRY GLADES  
OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

The Cranberry Glades are located in Pocahontas county about twenty miles from the Virginia border in a depression among the Yew Mountains. The glades are a former bog or swampy region which has been caused by the raising up of the mountains about them and from the water seepage which seems to have been fairly great. The glades, at an elevation of 3,400 feet, lie between Black Mountain on the East, Cranberry Mountain on the South and Kennison Mountain on the Southwest. Recently CCC boys built a road into the heart of the Glades off State Route 39 about five miles west of Mill Point on U. S. Route 219.

Cranberry Glades is the largest and most widely known glade area in West Virginia. There is another glade region in Preston county but it is not nearly as large as this one in Pocahontas county.

The vegetation, here, is characteristic of a region of the latitude of Southern Canada. This is probably due to the fact that in the travel of the ice sheet southward seeds from these northern plants were carried southward. Several other factors may have contributed to the placing of different plants in this region, such as streams, the wind, migratory birds, and man. These plants established themselves in the Glades because the soil here was characteristic of their natural habitat.

This region is drained by Cranberry and Cherry Rivers. Cranberry River has its head waters in Cranberry and Black Mountains with small streams emptying into it all along its course. Cherry River has its head waters in the Yew Mountains on the north. All these streams drain this region known as the Glades.

The plants characteristic of the Glades are: Cranberries, hawthorns, moss-lichens, orchids, Southern Chain Fern, Sundew, Bog Rosemary and other swamp vegetation. In these glades are found two types of Cranberries both of which are edible in variety, and of the same species as those in the bogs of Massachusetts which are used commercially.

The Cranberry gives name to the bogs or Glades. There are several trailing species of the family (Vacciniaceae) genus (oxycoccus) but only two are found in the glades of Pocahontas county, they are smaller (*O. oxycoccus*) and larger (*O. macrocarpus*). Both are trailing vines bearing small evergreen leaves which are dark and shining above, glaucous below, revolute at the margin, ovate, lanceolate or elliptical in shape and not more than a half inch long. The inconspicuous flowers which appear in May or June, are small and stalked, having a four-lobed, rose-tinted corolla, purplish filaments and anther-cells forming two long tubes. The globular or pyriform fruits or berries